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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY USSR (Leningrad Oblast)  
SUBJECT Health Conditions and Medical Facilities in Leningrad

REPORT

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REQUIREMENT

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PLACE ACQUIRED

REFERENCES

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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2. Following are corrections of the spelling of place names and Russian words appearing in the text:

- a. Smolny Rayon should be Smolninskiy Rayon.
- b. Moskovskaya Chaussee should be Moskovskoye Shosse.
- c. Ozerki should be Ozerki.
- d. Platnaya polyklinika should be platnaya poliklinika.
- e. Maximilianski Klinik should be Maksimilianskaya Klinika.
- f. Nevsky Prospekt should be Nevskiy Prospekt.

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REPORT

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COUNTRY : USSR  
SUBJECT : Health Conditions and Medical Facilities  
in Leningrad

DATE DISTR 11 AUG 53

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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GENERAL

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1. [REDACTED]

2. Garbage and sewage were taken care of suitably [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] apartment  
houses were connected to a public sewage disposal system [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] apartment had a  
dumbwaiter shaft into which [REDACTED] discarded [REDACTED] garbage. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

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3. The city was infested with all kinds of vermin, mosquitoes, flies in unbelievable amounts, bugs, fleas and lice. A DDT powder was available to combat these pests, but its effectiveness was very doubtful. Spraying or pouring of kerosene had some effect in controlling insects. (There was also a considerable amount of dust and summers were very dry.)
4. There were very many mice in the buildings, [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] No stray animals except occasional dogs were seen in the streets. 50X1-HUM
5. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

FOOD SUPPLY

6. The food supply in Leningrad was very poor until the end of 1947, after which adequate amounts were available. The Soviets' diet was monotonous and consisted of wheat porridge, cabbage, carrots and potatoes. All kinds of meats and fish were on sale in the market at all times, but their prices were prohibitive for most people.
7. Pasteurized milk was sold in bottles. Milk was sometimes on sale in bulk; this was probably not pasteurized. Fats available included sunflower oil, butter, a so-called "combination fat" (consisting of a prepared fat mixture), and margarine. The margarine was not popular and advertisements were displayed to induce the people to purchase it.
8. In general, the food stores were not clean. [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] Some larger stores were equipped with refrigeration units. Packaging for food was generally not available.

DISEASE INCIDENCE AND HEALTH FACILITIES

9. [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] no cases of malaria. Tuberculosis incidence was high. Influenza outbreaks occurred annually. There was some dysentery, and all of the standard children's diseases. [redacted] children were vaccinated against smallpox and whooping cough. [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] No immunizations were given to the adults at Institute 49.
10. [redacted] 50X1-HUM
11. Employees of NII 49 who required medical care reported to the "medpunkt" at the Institute. This was a sub-section of the Smolny Rayon polyclinic in the district of Leningrad in which the Institute was located. The medpunkt consisted of six rooms; two sections, of three each, were located in two buildings of the Institute. The medpunkt was staffed by a nurse who administered routine treatments to the workers, e.g., bandaging, heat lamp treatment. A doctor from the polyclinic visited the medpunkt every other day (in the morning and afternoon) to furnish medical advice to the patients requiring such aid. The employees were not permitted to go to the Smolny Rayon polyclinic unless they actually were residents of the district serviced by the polyclinic.
12. A polyclinic, located on the first floor of one of the new apartment houses on Kuznetsovskaya Ulitsa, was available to the residents of [redacted] housing development. This polyclinic was a sub-station of a main polyclinic which was located on Moskovskaya Chaussee, a large street which

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Kuznetsovskaya Ulitsa crossed at a right angle. The polyclinic on Kuznetsovskaya had formerly been located in a building on Movskovskaya Chaussee, around the corner from its present location.

13. German patients could request a doctor to make house calls. This service was not available to the Soviets. They reported to the polyclinic and requested to see a specialist for what they felt was wrong with them. The polyclinic staff included specialists in internal medicine, neurology, women's diseases, ENT, etc. If a specialist was not requested, or available, the patient saw the doctor on duty for non-specialist cases for that day. The main polyclinic on Moskovskaya Chaussee had a children's polyclinic which rendered much assistance to [ ] German colony. 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM
14. In general, specialist care was very poor. Furthermore, the polyclinic suffered from a shortage of drugs, alcohol, adhesive plaster. Streptocid and penicillin were two drugs which were always available and frequently used. 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM
15. [ ] the hospital [ ] which served [ ] area [ ] was located on Moskovskaya Chaussee across from the main polyclinic. [ ] a hospital in the Oserki (?) section of the city [ ] [ ] a military hospital, presumably a hospital which cared for mentally ill soldiers and veterans. It consisted of one central stone building and eight to ten other buildings. [ ] one of the latter buildings [ ] could house about 50 patients. 50X1-HUM
16. [ ] the Soviet doctors, two woman physicians, 30 years old, were very earnest in their attempts to assist [ ] recovery. However, food was poor. 50X1-HUM
17. Another type of polyclinic available to the people was a so-called "platnaya polyklinika", at which one could pay for services rendered. One of these polyclinics was the Maximilianski Klinik on Nevsky Prospekt. This place had several famous university professors on its staff. 50X1-HUM
18. [ ] Penicillin could not be requested from [ ] friends or relatives in the Soviet Zone of Germany because the Soviets forbade it.
19. [ ] no chemical warfare or biological warfare activities. 50X1-HUM

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